1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EO1 Finland EO1

546 Finnish audiences, although occasionally they may be shown in Scandinavia too.

306 [172] Art Industry. Archeological finds have produced evidence of the artistic abilities of the ancient Finns. Peices of woven material, various trinkets and tools show interesting forms and decorative patterns. Lately, a special handicraft industry has been established to study and to reproduce old jewelry and other articles, and these so-called "Kalevala-trinkets" have become very popular among Finnish women.

531 [322] The Finnish men, especially in western Finland, have been skillful in carving and making decorative furniture. Certain parts of the country have excelled in special skills; for example, in Ostrobothnia there existed a long

531 line of clockmakers, whose products were re-
531 nowned for their accuracy. Another district in
391 Ostrobothnia is famous for the typical Finnish knives, or daggers, called puukko, which are marvelously sharp besides being nicely decorated. The manufacture of these knives is still flourishing, and the special process used in tempering the blade is kept a family secret. Almost every Finnish man carries a puukko at his belt--not for any violent purpose, but just as a handy tool--and every foreign tourist purchases one or
322 several of them for a keepsake. Another branch
481 of handicraft requiring special skill is the making of skis. There are several masters of this art in various parts of the country. The traditional Finnish skis are made of extra thin birch wood which is curved delicately by heating before a

322 fire and is then tarred for better glide. As the
481 skis are intended for cross-country skiing, up-
hill as well as downhill travel, they must be
very light and carefully constructed.

286 As is to be expected, women have maintained
a greater interest in handicraft than the men.
Practically every farmhouse has a hand loom,
and this is not rare even among the city families.
Traditional skills are promoted and developed
by various schools for weaving and sewing
531 which are quite well attended. The Karelian
286 women have of old been famous for their em-
broideries and lacy weaving patterns, the
western Finnish women for their decorative
linens and rugs. In certain localities lace-
making has developed into a real occupation;
the most famous among these is the small

438 Tampere has the highest percentage of industrial
369 workers (25 per cent of the inhabitants), while the district of Kymi heads the list for the rural areas. The largest industrial concerns also are situated in this area, due to the availability of water power as well as the relatively dense population.

Heavily industrialized centers are the three largest cities, Helsinki, Turku and Tampere, with their surroundings. Other centers are the areas around the rivers Kymi, Vuoksi and
[327] Kokemäenjoki. The metal industry is especially
[322] concentrated in the cities, and the wood industry in the river areas because of the available transportation facilities. In the last few years great progress has been made in the industrialization of Lappland, where the greatest resources of the country's water power are to be found, and